MONASTIC MANUSCRIPT MICROFILM PROJECT

Progress Report VII

The Austrian Phase, 1964-1973

by

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· isti ducetur offm vesp̃tm
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bet die ter · infirmatis · et etia qui
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ꝓcuratorū ad oriente · i · ꝙ spectu
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matutinas · sic ꝙ vno officio scz ma
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Introduction

Nine years ago St. John's University announced the formation of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library [MMML], a research facility on the Collegeville campus where filmed copies of all medieval manuscripts still extant in European libraries would be deposited for scholarly use. In the spring of 1965, the photographic team, led by Rev. Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., began its work at the Benedictine monastery of Kremsmünster, where more than 400 codices were filmed. Now, eight years later, the first major phase of the project, comprising the filming of some 30,000 manuscripts and 100,000 papyri in Austrian libraries, has been completed.

It is only appropriate to mention the invaluable services rendered MMML throughout its history by University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan, particularly by its founder and Chairman Emeritus Eugene B. Power and its present president Robert F. Asleson. Their skilled assistance and knowledgeable advice have in no small measure helped to make the project a success.

Less than a decade after its foundation, MMML has become one of the largest and most well-equipped centers of its kind in the world. The following pages offer a survey of work completed through summer, 1973.

The microfilm team at work in Salzburg, Austria at Erzabtei Sankt Peter. Mr. Hans Berger at the camera photographing a manuscript; Mr. Paul Seger at the reader, checking a developed film against the original

I. Collections Filmed

Austrian Collections

1. Admont. Stiftsbibliothek.

High in the Austrian Alps in western Steiermark, this Benedictine abbey was founded by Archbishop Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074. Through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries its monastic school was regarded as an universitas litterarum, and the excellence of its scriptorium is attested by the fact that its collection of eleventh to fourteenth century manuscripts is the best of its kind in Austria. Of its more than 1,100 codices, 779 were filmed for MMML. They are catalogued in P. Jacob Wichner, O.S.B., Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum Admontensis (1889); they are also being analytically catalogued at MMML.

2. Altenburg. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Benedictine abbey, located some 60 miles northwest of Vienna, was founded in 1144. During the course of eight centuries it was sacked fourteen times and destroyed four times. It was rebuilt in the eighteenth century, but lost some of its manuscripts during the Russian occupation of World War II. A total of 228 manuscripts from its library were filmed by MMML. They are listed in P. Gregor Schweighofer's Die Handschriften des Stiftes Altenburg, Typescript, 1956.

BREGENZ, the administrative capital of the Vorarlberg, is located on the shore of Lake Constance, where the Swabian Sea meets the foot of the mountains. As such it is an important center for trade. Four collections here were involved in microfilming operations:

3. Bregenz. Kapuzinerkloster.

Three codices of this Capuchin library were filmed for MMML.

4. Bregenz. Landesarchiv.

The Vorarlberger Landesarchiv contains many interesting items, among them Romanesque and Gothic works of religious art taken from the richest churches in the province. One of these is a crucifix from the former abbey church at Mehrerau, dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century. From its collection of documents and manuscripts 129 items were filmed for MMML, including some originally from Mehrerau.

5. Bregenz. Landesmuseum.

Five codices of this public archive were photographed for MMML.

6. Bregenz. Mehrerau.

Mehrerau was settled by Benedictine monks from Petershausen in 1097, and was suppressed in 1806. In 1854 Cistercians expelled from Wettingen restored the monastery, and now it is the seat of the Cistercian abbey nullius of Wettingen-Mehrerau. The library contains some 100 manuscripts, of which 17 items were filmed for MMML.

7. Bressanone (Brixen). Klarissenkloster.

This collection, formerly of the monastery of Claretians in Bressanone, is now in the hands of the Franziskanerkloster in Solbad Hall. Twenty-five of its manuscripts were filmed for MMML. They are catalogued by H. J. Hallauer, Kurzes Verzeichnis der im Franziskanerkloster Hall aufbewahrten Codices, die aus dem Franziskaner- bzw. Klarissenkloster in Brixen stammen (typescript, 1971), photographed for MMML along with the handwritten catalogue for Solbad Hall, Franziskanerkloster (q.v.)

Brixen. See- Bressanone.

Burg Kreuzenstein. See- Kreuzenstein.

8. Fiecht. Benediktinerkloster St. Georgenburg.

This Benedictine monastery, founded in 975 at Georgenberg, was destroyed by fire in 1705 and transferred to Fiecht in the following year. Suppressed in 1807, it was restored by Emperor Francis I in 1816. More than 200 manuscripts of its collection were filmed for MMML. A copy of a typewritten inventory by H. Bachmann, Inventar des Klosterarchivs (1938), was also made for MMML.

Flaurling. Ris Bibliothek. See- Innsbruck. Universitätsbibliothek.

9. Geras. Stiftsbibliothek.

Fifteen miles north of Altenburg stands the Premonstratensian monastery of Geras, founded about 1150. Most of its manuscript collection was destroyed by fire in 1620 during the Thirty Years' War. The six codices filmed there by MMML probably came from the nearby monastery of Pernegg, which was dissolved in 1782. They have been catalogued at MMML.

10. Göttweig. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Benedictine abbey was founded in 1083 by Bishop Altmann of Passau, and a school for the sons of nobility flourished there during the Middle Ages. A twelfth century manuscript catalogue lists 55 codices, of which 46 still survive. A total of 543 of its manuscripts were photographed for MMML. They have been catalogued by Vincenz Werl, Manuscripten-Catalog der Stifts-Bibliothek zu Göttweig (1844).

GRAZ, the capital of Styria, is in the Mur Valley, close to the last foothills of the Alps in southeastern Austria. In the twelfth century the bluff over the Mur was crowned with a fortress, and from the Slavic for fort (gradetz or gradec) the city took its name. Eight Graz collections were involved in MMML operations:

11. Graz. Diöcesanarchiv.

Three manuscripts of this collection were filmed for MMML.

12. Graz. Dominikanerkonvent.

The six manuscripts of this collection were photographed and have been catalogued by MMML.

13. Graz. Minoritenkonvent.

A single codex of this collection was filmed for MMML.

14. Graz. Bibliothek des bischöflichen Ordinariates.

Three manuscripts of this collection were filmed for MMML.

15. Graz. Stadtpfarre zum Heiligen Blut.

One manuscript of this collection was photographed for MMML.

16. Graz. Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv.

Actually begun in the early sixteenth century, this institution was officially founded in 1868. It contains nearly 2,000 volumes, of which 179 and around 15,000 charters and documents were photographed for MMML. The only published guide to the collection is J. v. Zalin - A. Mell, Katalog der Handschriften, Kataloge des Steiermärkischen Landesarchives I. Joanneumsarchiv I. Handschriften (Graz-Leipzig 1898), which is supplemented by unpublished inventories filmed for MMML.

17. Graz. Universitätsbibliothek.

Founded in 1573 as the Bibliotheca Collegii Societatis Jesu Graecii, this library was refounded in 1775 as the general library of the State University. Of the more than 2,000 codices in the collection 1,217 were filmed for MMML, along with more than 40 papyrus fragments. The manuscripts were catalogued by Anton Kern, Die Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek Graz 1 (Leipzig 1942) and 2 (Wien 1956), with a third volume (Nachträge und Register zusammengestellt von Maria Mairold; Wien 1967) which includes a brief history of the library.

18. Graz. Zentralbibliothek der Wiener Franziskanerprovinz.

This monastery of Friars Minor was founded in Graz in the fourteenth century. Forty-one of its codices were filmed by MMML. These manuscripts which bear no assigned codex numbers, have also been catalogued by MMML.

19. Güssing. Bibliothek des Franziskanerklosters.

This Franciscan monastery stands some fifty miles east of Graz. Its twenty-two codices were both photographed and catalogued by MMML.

Hall. See- Solbad Hall.

20. Haus in Ennstall. Pfarrarchiv Haus in Ennstal, Steiermark.

A single codex of this parish house, a missal of the fifteenth century, was photographed for MMML. It is described in J. Köch, Handschriftliche Missalien in Steiermark (Graz-Wien 1916) 75-76.

21. Heiligenkreuz. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Cistercian monastery, twenty-five miles south of Vienna, was founded in 1133. Situated on the extreme eastern border of Austria, Heiligenkreuz was the victim of several Turkish assaults, notably in 1529, 1532, and 1683. When on one occasion the entire community was forced to flee, the monks transported their entire manuscript collection down the Danube to Passau, in the course of which journey many codices suffered still-visible water damage. Of its present collection, 391 manuscripts were filmed for MMML. They have been described by Benedict Gsell, "Verzeichniss der Handschriften in Bibliothek des Stiftes Heiligenkreuz," Xenia Bernardina,pars secunda (Vienna, 1891), I.115-272.

22. Herzogenburg. Stiftsbibliothek.

Founded in 1112, this monastery of Augustinian Canons Regular currently possesses a collection of 430 manuscripts. Of these, 126 were filmed for MMML. They are listed in a typed inventory, Katalog der Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek Herzogenburg and, more recently, have been analytically catalogued at MMML.

INNSBRUCK is at the junction of the Inn Valley and the Still gap. In the fourteenth century, when control of the Tyrol passed to the Hapsburgs, power came to the territories in the Inn Valley and particularly Innsbruck, now the capital, grew in prestige during the reign of Maximilian I. Three of its collections participated in the microfilming program:

23. Innsbruck. Servitenkloster.

Twenty-five codices from this Servite collection were filmed for MMML. There are several handwritten catalogues on microfilm available at MMML.

24. Innsbruck. Tiroler Landesarchiv.

Founded in the mid-thirteenth century, this collection contains thousands of items dating from 1185 to the present, of which 1,097 volumes were filmed for MMML. There exist two bibliographical aids to the collection: Codices oder Handschriften Hauptkatalog in der Nummern, No. 1-4100, an undated manuscript of which a photographic copy is at MMML; and Otto Stolz, Geschichte und Bestände des Staatlichen Archives (Jetzt Landesregierungs-Archives) zu Innsbruck, "Inventare österreichischer staatlicher Archive," 6 (Wien: Aholzhausens Nachfolger, 1938).

25. Innsbruck. Tiroler Landesmuseum.

A total of 79 codices of this collection were filmed for MMML.

26. Innsbruck. Universitätsbibliothek.

Founded in 1745, this collection contains 1,050 codices, of which 690 were photographed for MMML. No detailed catalogue of the library exists apart from the Handschriften Zettelkatalog, a card index copied for MMML.

There is a collection of ten codices known as the Ris Bibliothek, Flaurling in the custody of the Universitätsbibliothek. Since these will most likely accrue to the Universitätsbibliothek they have been, for our purposes, counted as a part of it.

Innsbruck. Wilten. See- Wilten.

KLAGENFURT, the capital of Carinthia since 1518, was once a stronghold surrounded by fortifications, but its walls were destroyed by the French in 1809. Four of its collections participated in the microfilming project:

27. Klagenfurt. Bischöfliche Bibliothek.

Of the nearly 250 manuscripts of the ecclesiastical library in the capital of Kärnten (Carinthia), 179 were photographed for MMML. They have been catalogued by Hermann Menhardt, Handschriftenverzeichnisse österreichischer Bibliotheken. Kärnten, Bd. I: Klagenfurt, Maria Saal, Friesach (Wien, 1927), pp. 1-82.

28. Klagenfurt. Kapuzinerkloster.

A single codex of the library of this Franciscan monastery was filmed and catalogued by MMML.

29. Klagenfurt. Kärntner Landesarchiv.

Of approximately 600 manuscripts comprising this state collection, 222 were photographed. The codices in the "Geschichtsverein" fond of the collection are catalogued in Menhardt, op. cit., pp.184-254. Besides the "Geschichtsverein," there are other fonds belonging to the Landesarchiv -- the "Allgemeine Handschriften Sammlung" and the "Ständisches Archiv" -- which are not included in Menhardt's catalogue.

30. Klagenfurt. Studienbibliothek.

This collection consists largely of manuscripts from two former Benedictine monasteries in Kärnten, Millstatt and Ossiach. Of its 300 manuscripts, 214 were photographed for MMML. They are catalogued by Menhardt, op. cit., pp. 83-183.

31. Klosterneuberg. Stiftsbibliothek.

This monastery of Augustinian Canons Regular, some eight miles northwest of Vienna, was founded shortly after 1100 by the Babenberger Markgraf Leopold IV, popularly known as St. Leopold, patron saint of Austria. For more than eight centuries it has remained a center of learning and culture, and the excellence of its medieval school and scriptorium is attested by its large and valuable manuscript collection, from which 1,270 codices were photographed for MMML. The first 452 manuscripts are catalogued by H. Pfeiffer and B. Černik, Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Canonicorum Reg. S. Aug. Claustroneoburgensi asservantur, 2 vols. (Wien, 1922-1931). The continuation of this catalogue, by B. Černik, remains in handwritten form.

32. Kremsmünster. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Benedictine abbey was founded in 777 by Herzog Tassilo III of Bavaria. Except for the years 1939-45, when the entire monastic community was ejected during the Nazi occupation and the entire manuscript collection transferred elsewhere, the Abbey has enjoyed an unbroken and flourishing existence. After World War II, it was able to recover almost all of the codices removed during the conflict, and a total of 432 of its manuscripts were filmed for MMML. Some are described in Hugo Schmid, Catalogus codicum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Monasterie Cremifanensis Ord. S. Bened. asservatorum, a handwritten excerpt by P. Beda Lehner from a draft by P. Hugo Schmid; and Bibliotheca Cremifanensis, Catalogus Manuscriptorum, Codices novi, another handwritten listing. An analytical catalogue of all the codices filmed is currently in preparation at MMML.

33. Kreuzenstein (Burg) bei Leobendorf.

This castle, located 15 miles north of Vienna, dates from the early

twelfth century. Destroyed and rebuilt several times during its history, it was finally restored in its present form in the nineteenth century. It holds a collection of 36 manuscripts, all of which were photographed for MMML. They have been catalogued by MMML as well.

34. Lambach. Stiftsbibliothek.

The larger portion of the manuscript collection of this Benedictine monastery, which was founded in 1056, has been sold. Of those remaining, 405 were photographed for MMML. A handwritten catalogue exists Handschriften-Katalog Lambach. IIter Tomus Iter Band... enthält I. Manuscripte. II. Incunabeln. Opus est P. Felicis Resch. "Dieser alte Catalog wurde mit den Codices verglichen und diese Codices nach diesen Ziffern neu numerirt im J. 1827."

35. Lilienfeld. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Cistercian monastery, 50 miles southwest of Vienna, was founded in 1202 by Herzog Leopold VI, called the Glorious. The entire collection of 230 manuscripts was photographed for MMML. These codices have been described by Conrad Schimek, "Verzeichniss der Handschriften des Stiftes Lilienfeld," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien, 1891), I.481-561.

LINZ, the capital of Upper Austria, is built on both banks of the Danube, at a point where the valley opens out after a narrow section. The Romans recognized the importance of the site, and from the Middle Ages onward the river traffic contributed to its growth. Five collections in Linz were filmed for MMML:

36. Linz. Bibliothek der Philologischen-Theologischen Hochschule der Diözese Linz.

Eleven codices of this library were filmed for MMML.

37. Linz. Bundesstaatliche Studienbibliothek.

Founded in 1774, this library contains more than 500 manuscripts, of which 219 were filmed for MMML along with 179 fragments. They are catalogued by Konrad Schiffmann, Die Handschriften die öffentliche Studienbibliothek in Linz (unpublished typescript; Linz, 1935).

38. Linz. Museum der Stadt Linz. Kapuzinerbibliothek.

Five codices of this collection were filmed for MMML.

39. Linz. Oberösterreichische Landesarchiv.

Founded in 1896, this collection contains material dating from the

twelfth to the twentieth century; 489 of its codices were filmed for MMML. The manuscript section of the typewritten inventories of the various archival fonds has been microfilmed for use at MMML, Concerning the collection, cf. I. Zibermayr, Das Oberösterreichische Landesarchiv in Linz im Bilde der Entwicklung des heimatlichen Schriftwesens und der Landesgeschichte (Linz 1950) and E. Trinks, "Die Bestände des oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs," Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs 1 (Linz 1950) 7-105.

40. Linz. Oberösterreichische Landesmuseum.

Nine manuscripts of this collection were filmed for MMML.

41. Maria Saal. Archiv des Collegiatstiftes.

Maria Saal was once a collegiate chapter destined to become a diocese. This never happened, since Klagenfurt, only six miles distant, developed and became more important. As a functional parish, Maria Saal escaped the monastic dissolution in Carinthia in 1782; today it remains a parish and retains its manuscript collection. All 45 of its codices were filmed by MMML, and are catalogued by Menhardt op. cit., pp. 264-287.

Mehrereau. See- Bregenz.

42. Melk. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Benedictine abbey, founded in 976, possesses a large manuscript collection which has fortunately survived three fires (1297, 1682, 1738). A monastic school flourished at Melk as early as the twelfth century, and during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Abbey was a branch of the University of Vienna. Of the 1,850 codices currently at Melk, 1,105 were photographed for MMML. The first 234 codices are listed in Catalogus Codicum Manu Scriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Monasterii Mellicensi O.S.B. servantur I (Vienna, 1889); the following two volumes of this catalogue, comprising nos. 238-707 and 708-1854 respectively, exist only in handwritten form.

43. Michaelbeuern. Stiftsbibliothek.

Not far north of Salzburg, stands this Benedictine monastery, founded in the eighth century. Although the majority of its manuscripts were carried off to Vienna and Munich in the early nineteenth century, 125 remain, all of which were photographed by MMML. They are catalogued by P. Werigand Mayr, Catalogus manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Burae ad S. Michaelem, a handwritten inventory completed in 1950.

Neukloster. See- Wiener Neustadt. Neukloster.

Neustift (Sud-Tirol). See- Novacella (Neustift), Italy.

44. Novacella (Neustift), Italy.

In the course of history the library of this Augustinian monastery

ERRATA to Progress Report VII: page 2

. 16, lines 3-4: for From uncertain beginning READ From uncertain beginnings.

lines 33-34: for kaiserlichköniglichen READ kaiserlich-königlichen.

. 17, nr. 70, line 9: for Bibliothek des Abtei READ Bibliothek des mit der Abtei.

lines 9-10: for vereiningten READ vereinigten.

. 18, nr. 6: for Mehrereau READ Mehrerau.

nr. 11: for Diocesanarchiv READ Diözesanarchiv.

nr. 20 bis: for Haus in Ennstall READ Haus im Ennstal.
for Haus in Ennstal READ Haus im Ennstal.

nr. 29: for Handschriften Sammlung READ Handschriften-Sammlung.

. 19, nr. 36: for Diöcese READ Diözese.

nrs. 39 & 40: for Oberösterreichische READ Oberösterreichisches.

nr. 41: for Mehrereau READ Mehrerau.

nr. 55: for Diöcesanbibliothek READ Diözesanbibliothek.

nr. 56: for Schlagl READ Schlägl.

nr. 65: for Haus-, Hof.- und READ Haus-, Hof- und.

. 22, nr. 4: for Ithaca READ Elmira.

. 26, nr. 4, line 4: for see below Publications) READ see below under Publications).

. 27, under picture of Fr. Arbesmann: for November, 1971 READ December, 1970.

. 29, line 1: after Addis Ababa ADD (EMML).

. 30, picture-caption, line 1: for Former READ former.

line 5: after Studii ADD ,.

. 31, picture-caption, line 3: after Microfilms ADD ,.

. 36, picture-caption, last line: for durator READ curator.

ERRATA to Progress Report VII:

p. 4, nr. 8, line 1: for Georgenburg READ Georgenberg.

p. 5, nr. 11, line 1: for Diöcesanarchiv READ Diözesanarchiv.

nr. 14, line 1: for Ordinariates READ Ordinariats.

p. 6, nr. 20, line 1: for Ennstall READ Ennstal.

nr. 21, line 7: for down the Danube READ up the Danube.

lines 10-11: for Handschriften in Bibliothek READ Handschriften in der Bibliothek.

p. 7, nr. 24, lines 5-6: for Hauptkatalog in der Nummern, No. 1-4100 READ Hauptkatalog in der Folge der Nummern, No. 1-4100.

nr. 26, line 7: after Flaurling ADD ,.

p. 8, nr. 31, line 1: for Klosterneuberg READ Klosterneuburg.

nr. 32, line 10: for Monasterie READ Monasterii.

p. 9, nr. 37, line 4: for Die Handschriften die öffentliche READ Die Handschriften der öffentlichen.

nr. 39, line 1: for Oberösterreichische READ Oberösterreichisches.

p. 10, line 3: after for use at MMML, READ for use at MMML.

nr. 40, line 1: for Oberösterreichische READ Oberösterreichisches.

line 19: for Mehrereau READ Mehrerau.

3rd line from bottom: for (Sud-Tirol) READ (Süd-Tirol).

p. 13, nr. 54, line 7: for in Schwarzwald READ im Schwarzwald.

line 10: for Sital READ Spital.

nr. 55, line 1: for Diöcesanbibliothek READ Diözesanbibliothek.

p. 14, last line: for Nibelungenleid READ Nibelungenlied.

p. 15, nr. 65, line 5: for Edlen von Böhm READ Edler von Böhm.

line 6: for koniglichen READ königlichen.

line 7: for 2 vols READ 2 vols.

nr. 67, line 6: for Musikarciv READ Musikarchiv.

was divided, and a portion of it is now held by the Universitäts-bibliothek in Innsbruck. Both libraries now have the complete collection on film, and copies of 87 of its 147 codices were acquired for MMML. A copy of the card index to the collection was also made for MMML.

45. Reichersberg. Bibliothek des Augustiner-Chorherrenstiftes.

This Augustinian monastery, founded in 1084, lost its manuscript collection in a devastating fire on 1624, managing to save only eight volumes of works by its abbot Gerhoh (d.1169). These, and four other codices acquired after the fire, were filmed for MMML and are catalogued in Julian G. Plante, Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Stift Reichersberg: "Bibliographies, Colloques, Travaux préparatoires" (Paris: Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1973).

46. Rein. Stiftsbibliothek.

Founded in 1129 by Markgraf Leopold I of Steiermark, this Cistercian monastery is located in extreme eastern Austria. From the thirteenth century a Latin school flourished there, but when the monastery was sacked by the Turks in 1480 many of its manuscripts perished. Still Rein remains the oldest surviving Cistercian monastery in the world, and of its present collection of 206 codices, 158 were photographed for MMML. They are catalogued in P. Anton Weis, "Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek zu Rein," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien, 1891), I.1-114, and, more recently, by the MMML staff.

SALZBURG. The See of Salzburg was founded shortly before 700 A.D. by St. Rupert and was raised in the following century to an archbishopric. In the thirteenth century its bishops were given the title of Princes of the Holy Roman Empire. It remains a most important area. Six of its collections participated in the MMML operation:

47. Salzburg. Erzbischöfliches Konsistorial-Archiv.

A single manuscript from this collection was filmed by MMML.

48. Salzburg. Erzbischöfliches Priester-Seminar.

Twenty-one codices of this collection were filmed by MMML. They are in the process of being catalogued at the library.

49. Salzburg. Museum Carolino-Augusteum.

Twenty codices from this collection were photographed for MMML. They have been catalogued at the library.

50. Salzburg. Nonnberg Abtei.

This Benedictine monastery for nuns has enjoyed an unbroken existence since its foundation about the year 700, but was compelled to appease civil authorities intent on its dissolution in the nineteenth century by presenting them with items from its manuscript collection. Still 235 manuscripts remain at Nonnberg, 195 of which have been filmed and catalogued by MMML.

51. Salzburg. Sankt Peter Erzabtei. Stiftsbibliothek.

This venerable Benedictine abbey, founded by St. Rupert in 690, is the oldest monastery in western Europe to have carried on its work without interruption to the present day. Although many codices were lost to Paris, Vienna and Munich during the turbulent years of the early nineteenth century, the renowned scriptorium of the monastery is still represented by some 1300 manuscripts, some dating from the eighth and ninth centuries. Of these 925 were filmed by MMML, and although no catalogue of them exists as such, there is a handwritten shelf-list, Beschreibung der Handschriften des Stiftes St. Peter, and another handwritten volume, Handschriftenkatalog des Stiftes St. Peter, which is actually an index to the shelf-list.

52. Salzburg. Universitätsbibliothek.

The University of Salzburg was established in 1623. Over the years it has collected a relatively large number of manuscripts. Approximately half of them were acquired from dissolved Austrian monastic libraries and from Italy, while the other half is comprised primarily of lectures by university professors, state ordinances, and local historical documents. Some of its codices were transferred to Munich and Vienna in the nineteenth century, but the library continued to exist, being known until 1927 as the Studienbibliothek. A total of 501 manuscripts were photographed for MMML. They are listed in three handwritten inventories: the Auctoren-Katalog; the Standorts-Katalog und Kondordanz der Alten und Neuen Signaturen, including an abbreviated version of the shelf-list, and the Fach-Katalog, a partially typewritten subject catalogue. An analytical catalogue of the filmed codices is now in preparation at MMML.

53. Sankt Florian. Augustiner-Chorherrenstift.

Founded in 1071, this monastery of Augustinian Canons Regular is the oldest surviving Augustinian house in German-speaking countries. Of the 732 manuscripts now found there, 544 were filmed by MMML. They are included in A. Czerny, Die Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek St. Florian (Linz, 1871).

Sankt Georgenberg. See- Fiecht.

54. Sankt Paul im Lavanttal (Kärnten). Stiftsbibliothek.

This Benedictine abbey, located on the southern tip of Austria near Yugoslavia, was founded in 1091 from the famous German reform abbey of Hirsau. Although of important religious and cultural influence, it was dissolved in 1782 and its manuscript collection disseminated in various directions. In 1807, however, the community of St. Blasien in Schwarzwald, one of the greatest of German abbeys, in fear of Napoleonic dissolution, requested permission to resettle in Austria. First moving to the vacant Augustinian monastery of Sital am Pyhrn, they moved again in 1809 to the abandoned buildings of Sankt Paul, bringing with them not only the manuscripts of St. Blasien but those of Spital am Pyhrn as well. The result is that Sankt Paul today possesses a much greater collection of manuscripts than that lost in 1782. Of its more than 2,000 codices, 1,043 were photographed. There is a much greater collection of manuscripts than that lost in 1782. There is a handwritten catalogue by P. B. Schroll, O.S.B., Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum ex monasteries S. Blasii in Nigra Silva (in Germania) et Hospitalis ad Pyhrum montem in Austria nunc in monast. S. Pauli in Carinthia, and a typewritten inventory of 1950, Verzeichnis der Handschriften von St. Paul.

55. Sankt Pölten. Diöcesanbibliothek.

In St. Pölten, 25 miles west of Vienna, a monastery was founded by the Benedictines in the eighth century. From the eleventh century until its dissolution in 1782 the monastery was in the charge of the Augustinian Canons Regular. Now the original monastic library is a diocesan library, but only a portion of the original manuscript collection is preserved there. Ninety-three of its codices were filmed and catalogued by MMML.

56. Schlägl.

This Premonstratensian monastery was founded in 1218. Of its 269 codices, 246 were photographed and catalogued by MMML. They were earlier catalogued in G. Vielhaber and G. Indra, Catalogus codicum Plagensium manuscriptorum (Linz, 1918).

57. Schlierbach. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Cistercian monastery, founded in 1355, contains a collection of 100 manuscripts, 33 of which were photographed for MMML. They are catalogued by P. Benedict Hofinger, "Verzeichniss der Handschriften der Bibliothek des Stiftes Schlierbach," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien 1891) II.481-511.

58. Schwaz. Franziskanerkloster.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth century Schwaz, with its important silver and copper mines, was the second most densely populated

city in the Tyrol. Eleven codices of its Franciscan library were filmed for MMML.

59. Seitenstetten.

A fire in 1348 destroyed the earlier manuscripts of this Benedictine abbey, which had been founded in 1112; more recently some of its codices have been sold. A total of 282 of the manuscripts remaining were filmed for MMML. There is a handwritten catalogue, Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Seitenstettensis tomus I (mss. 1-200) et II (mss. 201-305).

60. Solbad Hall. Franziskanerkloster.

Solbad Hall, in the Tyrol, was the salt town of the Inn Valley. As such it played a leading role in the economic life of the territory and was cherished by the princes of the Tyrol, who made it a center for pleasure and amusement. Seventy-one codices of the Franciscan library in Solbad Hall were filmed for MMML. They are catalogued in a handwritten inventory of 1951 also photographed for MMML, which possesses as well a typescript of a summary listing of the manuscripts prepared in 1955 by Dr. H. Bachmann.

61. Stams. Zisterzienserstift.

This Cistercian monastery, founded in 1273, has a collection of manuscripts, of which 117 were filmed for MMML. They are catalogued in "Verzeichniss der Handschriften der Bibliothek der Stiftes Stams," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien 1891) II. 463-479.

62. Villach. Museum der Stadt.

Seven codices from the manuscript collection of this small museum were filmed for MMML. They were photographed at the same time as the codices from the Kärntner Landesarchiv in Klagenfurt, which is near to Villach and exercises some control over the museum's manuscript holdings. These codices have been catalogued at MMML.

63. Vorau. Chorherrenstiftsbibliothek.

Founded in 1163 by Markgraf Ottokar III, this monastery of Augustinian Canons Regular is located in Steiermark, fifty miles northeast of Graz. A noted scriptorium flourished at Vorau throughout the Middle Ages, and despite its capture during World War II, the monastery has retained its manuscript collection. Of its more than 400 codices, 364 were photographed. They are catalogued by Pius Fank, Catalogus Voraviensis, seu Codices manuscripti bibliothecae canoniae in Vorau (Graz, 1936).

WIEN, residence of the imperial court for six centuries, is mentioned in the Nibelungenleid as the site of Attila's marriage to

Kriemhild. After its selection by the Babenberg family as their court center, it became a massive fortress with nineteen towers. By the time that Frederick the Warrior, last of the Babenbergs, died in 1246, Wien was already one of the most important of German-speaking cities. With the accession of the Hapsburgs later in the thirteenth century, and their rule of more than five centuries, it retained that importance. Five of its collections participated in MMML operations:

64. Wien. Dominikanerkloster.

This monastery of Friars Preachers was founded in Vienna in 1226, ten years after the order itself was founded in Spain. The collection of 251 manuscripts, all filmed by MMML, is characterized by the works of Dominican writers. There is a typewritten listing of the codices, Verzeichnis der Handschriften des Dominikanerkonventes in Wien bis zum Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts, by Felix Czeike. (1952).

65. Wien. Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv.

Of the more than 2,000 manuscripts in this collection, 301 were selected for filming by MMML because of their special monastic, historical, and theological importance. They are catalogued in Constantin Edlen von Böhm, Die Handschriften des kaiserlichen und königlichen Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchivs, 2 vols (Wien, 1873-74).

66. Wien. Mechitaristenkongregation.

The Mechitarist Order of Armenian Benedictines was established in 1701 by Mechitar of Sebaste. Their monastery in Vienna was founded in 1810, and there the Mechitarists have collected in a relatively short time an impressive library of Armenian and related materials. This collection includes more than 1,300 manuscripts dating from the ninth to the nineteenth century, 1,181 of which were filmed by MMML. There is a published catalogue in Armenian and German, Katalog der Armenischen Handschriften in der Mechitaristen Bibliothek in Wien, vol. I by Jacobus Dashian (Wien, 1895), vol. II by Hamazasp Oskian (Wien, 1963).

67. Wien. Minoritenkonvent.

From this library of the Friars Minor Conventual 232 manuscripts were filmed by MMML, including 160 music manuscripts. There are two catalogues concerned with the collection; P. Landulf Honickel, Archivinventar des Minoritenkonvents Wien, 2 Teil: Handschriften (unpublished); and Wilhelm Riedel, Das Musikarciv im Minoritenkonvent zu Wien (Kassel, 1963).

68. Wien. Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.

The history of the Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek can be

traced back to the literary holdings of Emperor Maximilian I (1493-1519), some of whose volumes passed into the imperial Hofbibliothek in Vienna in the sixteenth century. From uncertain beginning the library progressed consistently, gathering rarities and reputation. Known until 1918 as the Kaiserliche und königliche Hofbibliothek and since as the Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek, its collection of some 30,000 manuscripts is one of the most important in the world. Approximately 14,000 codices in various languages were filmed for MMML. In addition 100,000 papyri fragments from the Papyrussammlung were also filmed.

For a listing of catalogues of Latin manuscripts in the collection, many of which are available at MMML, see Paul O. Kristeller, Latin Manuscript Books Before 1600 (New York 19653) 222-223 and 281-282; to those listed there should be added: Otto Mazal and Fritz Unterkircher, Katalog der abendländischen Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek: Series nova (Neuerwerbungen), 4 vols. (Wien, 1963-71); Fritz Unterkircher, Die datierten Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek bis zum Jahre 1400 (Wien, 1969); and Fritz Unterkircher, Abendländische Buchmalereien: Miniaturen aus Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek (Graz, 1927).

Other areas of the manuscript collection are separately catalogued. For the Greek codices, see Herbert Hunger, Katalog der griechischen Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek, 2 vols. (Wien, 1961-69); Herbert Hunger, Katalog der griechischen Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek: Supplementum graecum (Biblos-Schriften, Bd. 15) (Wien, 1957); and Daniel Nessel, Catalogus sive recensio specialis omnium manuscriptorum graecorum, nec non linguarum orientalium, Augustissimae bibliothecae Caesareae Vindobonensis, 6 vols. (Wien, 1690). For eastern collections, see Gustav Flügel, Die arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der kaiserlichköniglichen Hofbibliothek in Wien, 3 vols. (Wien, 1865-67); and Helen Loebenstein, Katalog der arabischen Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek: Neuerwerbungen, 1868-1968, Vol. 1 (Wien, 1970). The Hebrew codices are listed in Arthur Z. Schwarz, Die hebräischen Handschriften der Nationalbibliothek in Wien (Wien, 1925). The early German manuscripts are catalogued by H. Menhardt, Verzeichnis der altdeutschen literarischen Handschriften der Osterreichischen Nationalbibliothek (Berlin, 1960-61). All are available at MMML.

69. Wien. Schottenkloster.

The Schottenstift, in the heart of Vienna, was founded in 1155 by Irish and Scottish monks to assist Irish pilgrims traveling to and from the Holy Land. As the Crusades ended, the Irish withdrew in 1418, taking most of their characteristic manuscripts with them. Benedictines from Melk took over the monastery in the fifteenth century, and its present collection of 750 codices, 466 of which were filmed for MMML, represents mostly fourteenth and fifteenth century items. There is a catalogue by A. Hübl, Cata-

logus codicum manuscriptorum qui in Bibliotheca Monasterii B.M.V. ad Scotos Vindobonae servantur (Vienna and Leipzig, 1899).

70. Wiener Neustadt. Neukloster.

In the once imperial city of Wiener-Neustadt, where the Hapsburgs had established a residence 40 miles south of Vienna, Kaiser Friedrich III established this Cistercian monastery in 1144. Of its collection of 81 codices, the 36 manuscripts filmed for MMML constitute a brilliantly illuminated collection, presumably the gifts of its imperial founder. They have been catalogued at MMML in addition to their earlier listing in Eugen Bill, "Verzeichniss der Handschriften in der Bibliothek des Abtei Heiligenkreuz vereinigten Stiftes Neukloster zu Wiener-Neustadt," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien, 1891), I.273-291.

71. Wilhering. Stiftsbibliothek.

This Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1146, has a collection of 160 manuscripts, of which 154 were filmed for MMML. They are catalogued by Otto Grillnberger, "Die Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek in Wilhering," Xenia Bernardina pars secunda (Wien, 1891), II.1-114; they have also been catalogued at MMML.

72. Wilten. Stiftsbibliothek.

The Premonstratensian monastery was founded around 1128. Twenty-six of its manuscripts were photographed for MMML.

73. Zwettl. Zisterzienserstift.

Located in the highland woods 80 miles northwest of Vienna, this Cistercian monastery was founded in 1138 by Count Hadmar I. Its collection of 441 manuscripts, filmed by MMML, primarily represents items produced in the monastic scriptorium. They are catalogued by Stephan Rössler, "Verzeichniss der Handschriften der Bibliothek des Stiftes Zwettl," Xenia Bernardina, pars secunda (Wien, 1891), I.293-479.

Other Collections

In addition to the filming done by the MMMP team at the seventy-three Austrian collections listed above, progress has been made in acquiring through other channels copies of manuscripts in collections outside Austria. Over five hundred such copies from more than twenty libraries in Italy, Germany, France, England, Hungary, Poland, and the United States are currently housed at MMML; these are detailed in the statistical report of Manuscript Collections Filmed which concludes this report.

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

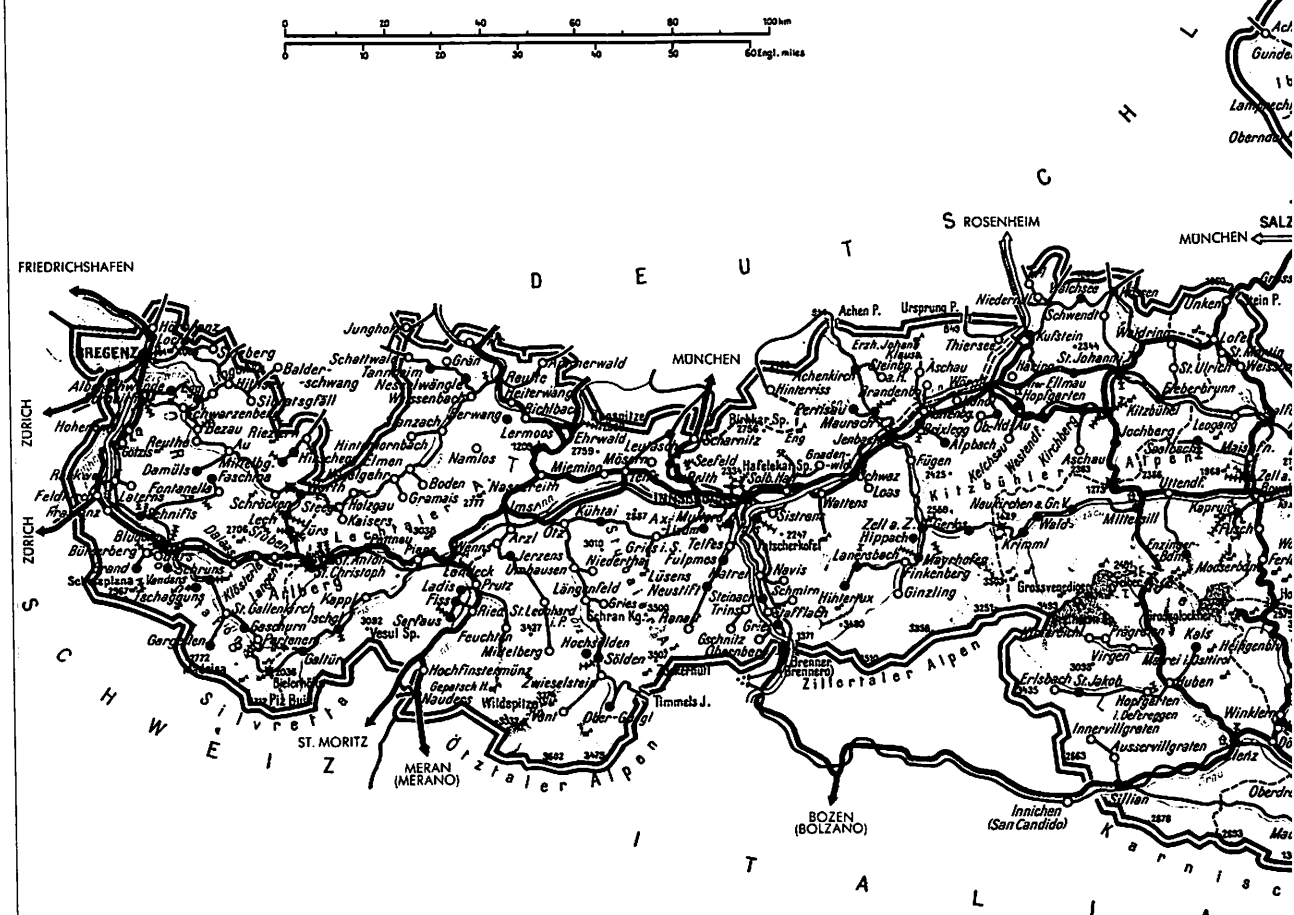
MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS PHOTOGRAPHED

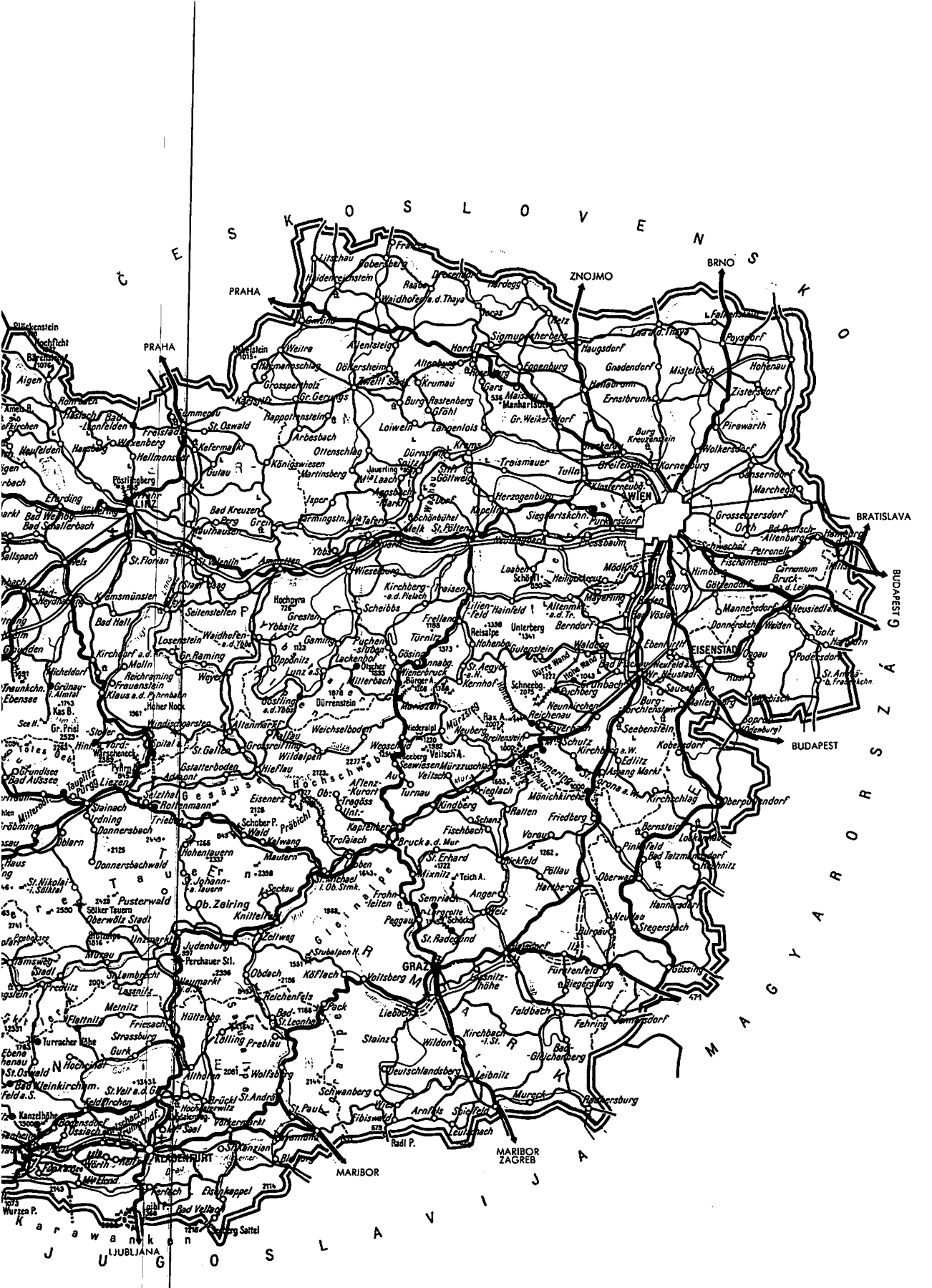
AUSTRIAN COLLECTIONS	AFFILIATION	CODICES	REELS	BLACK & WHITE EXPOSURES	CO EXPO
1. Admont. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	779	167	131,785	1,
2. Altenburg. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	228	57	54,805	
3. Bregenz. Kapuzinerkloster[1]	OFM	3			
4. Bregenz. Landesarchiv[1]	[State Archive]	129			
5. Bregenz. Landesmuseum[1]	[State Museum]	5			
6. Bregenz. Mehrereau[1]	O.CIST.	18			
7. Bressanone-Brixen. Klarissen-kloster[1]		25			
Brixen. See- Bressanone See- Solbad Hall. Fk. Burg Kreuzenstein. See- Kreuzenstein					
8. Fiecht. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	236	39	25,774	
Flaurling. Ris Bibliothek See- Innsbruck. Universitäts-bibliothek					
9. Geras. Stiftsbibliothek	O.PRAEM.	6	2	1,220	
10. Göttweig. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	543	158	118,710	1,
11. Graz. Diocesanarchiv[2]	[Diocesan Archive]	3			
12. Graz. Dominikanerkonvent	OP	6			
13. Graz. Minoritenkonvent[3]	OFM CONV.	1			
14. Graz. F.-b. Ordinariatsarchiv[2]	[Diocesan Archive]	3			
15. Graz. Stadtpfarre zum Heiligen Blut[2]	[Parish]	1			
16. Graz. Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv	[Regional pub. archives]	179	101	92,042	
17. Graz. Universitätsbibliothek	[University]	1,217	367	238,512	1
18. Graz. Zentralbibliothek der Wiener Franziskanerprovinz[4]	OFM	41	18	14,271	
19. Güssing. Franziskanerkloster	OFM	22			
Hall. See- Solbad Hall					
20. Haus in Ennstall. Pfarrarchiv Haus in Ennstal Steiermark[1]	[Parish]	1			
21. Heiligenkreuz. Stiftsbibliothek	O.CIST.	391	91	73,636	1
22. Herzogenburg. Stiftsbibliothek	CRSA	126	37	30,033	
23. Innsbruck. Servitenkloster[5]	Servites	25			
24. Innsbruck. Tiroler Landesarchiv	[State Archive]	1,097	160	109,983	
25. Innsbruck. Tiroler Landesmuseum	[State Museum]	79			
26. Innsbruck. Universitätsbibliothek	[University]	690	185	162,688	
27. Klagenfurt. Bischöfliche Bibliothek	[Diocesan]	179	48	39,810	
28. Klagenfurt. Kapuzinerkloster	OFM	1			
29. Klagenfurt. Kärntner Landesarchiv	[State Archive]		46	31,446	1
Geschichts-Verein		169			
Allgemeine Handschriften Sammlung		47			
Ständisches Archiv		3			
30. Klagenfurt. Studienbibliothek	[Public Library]	214	60	37,297	
31. Klosterneuburg. Stiftsbibliothek	CRSA	1,270	389	294,087	4
32. Kremsmünster. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	432	120	93,938	

	AFFILIATION	CODICES	REELS	BLACK & WHITE EXPOSURES	COLOR EXPOSURES
Kreuzenstein (Burg) bei Leobendorf	[Castle]	36	11	9,719	
Lambach. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	405	121	96,496	
Lilienfeld. Stiftsbibliothek	O.CIST.	230	64	47,421	760
Linz. Bibliothek der Phil. Theol. Hochschule der Diöcese Linz[6]	[Diocesan Seminary Library]	11		2,625	21
Linz. Bundesstaatliche Studien-Bibliothek	[Public Library]	219	73	46,065	463
Linz. Museum der Stadt Linz Kapuzinerbibliothek[6]	[Museum]	5		778	
Linz. Oberösterreichische Landes-museum Bibliothek[6]	[Regional Museum]	9		1,680	196
Linz. Oberösterreichische Landes-archiv	[Regional Public Archive]	489	195	120,901	
Maria Saal. Archiv des Collegiat-stiftes	[Parish]	45	19	11,253	30
Mehrereau. See- Bregenz					
Melk. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	1,105	302	256,860	1,996
Michaelbeuern. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	126	42	30,033	290
Neukloster. See- Wiener Neustadt					
Novacella (Neustift), Italy. Convento dei Canonici Regolari	CRSA	87	21	12,766	347
Reichersberg. Stiftsbibliothek	CRSA	12	3	2,062	22
Rein. Stiftsbibliothek	S.O.CIST.	161	38	31,415	837
Salzburg. Erzbischöfliches Konsis-torial Archiv	[Archdiocesan Archive]	1			
Salzburg. Erzbischöfliches Priester-Seminar	[Archdiocesan Seminary]	21	7	4,712	
Salzburg. Museum Carolino-Augusteum	[Museum]	20	5	3,596	
Salzburg. Nonnberg Abtei	OSB	195	23	38,415	223
Salzburg. Sankt Peter Erzabtei	OSB	925	226	190,365	1,266
Salzburg. Universitätsbibliothek	[University]	502	139	105,742	1,235
Sankt Florian	CRSA	544	162	127,940	1,086
Sankt Georgenberg. See- Fiecht					
Sankt Paul im Lavanttal (Kärnten)	OSB	1,044	322	226,932	1,224
Sankt Pölten. Diöcesanbibliothek	ex-CRSA	116	32	27,673	458
Schlagl	O.PRAEM.	246	75	57,151	500
Schlierbach. Stiftsbibliothek[6]	O.CIST.	33		5,786	
Schwaz. Franziskanerkloster	OFM	11			
Seitenstetten. Stiftsbibliothek	OSB	283	104	70,395	63
Solbad Hall. Franziskanerkloster	OFM	71			
Stams[1]. Stiftsbibliothek	O.CIST	117			
Villach. Museum der Stadt[7]	[Museum]	7			
Vorau	CRSA	364	111	87,886	1,640
Wien. Dominikanerkloster	OP	251	87	61,850	449
Wien. Haus-, Hof.- und Staatsarchiv	[Archive]	301	89	65,239	
Wien. Mechitaristenkongregation	OSB	1,181	199	220,705	2,532
Wien. Minoritenkonvent	OFM CONV.	232	25	19,413	
Wien. Österreichische National-bibliothek	[National Library]	ca.14,000	3,121	2,540,000	6,400
Wien. Schottenkloster	OSB	466	158	119,927	1,344
Wien. Universitätsbibliothek	[University]	18			
Wiener Neustadt. Neukloster	O.CIST.	36	10	8,461	975
Wilhering. Stiftsbibliothek	O.CIST.	154	35	30,299	430
Wilten. Stiftsbibliothek	O.PRAEM.	26	12	6,835	1
Zwettl. Stiftsbibliothek	O.CIST.	441	122	92,265	2,278

MAP OF AUSTRIA

Frontier
Provincial border
Railway
Place with cable car or chair lift
Airport
Pass
Autobahn
Road
Secondary road
Mountain hotel, hut
Castle, palace
Ruins




PRAHA
PRAHA
ZNOJMO
BRNO
LINZ
WIEN
EISENSTADT
BRATISLAVA
BUDAPEST
BUDAPEST
GRAZ
KLAGENFURT
MARIBOR
MARIBOR
ZAGREB
LJUBLJANA
Karawanken
Hochschwab
Gesäuse
Tauern
Glockner
Gruppe
Ötztaler Alpen
Dolomiten
Ennstaler Alpen
Salzkammergut
Niederösterreich
Burgenland
Steiermark
Kärnten
Tirol
Salzburg
Oberösterreich
Vorarlberg
ČESKOSLOVENSKO
MAGYARORSZÁG
JUGOSLAVIJA

	OTHER COLLECTIONS	CODICES
1.	Cava, Italy. Biblioteca della Badia	30
2.	Cortona, Italy. Biblioteca del Comune e dell'Accademia Etrusca	1
3.	Esztergom, Hungary. Fösékesegyházi Könyvtár Esztergom (Bibliotheca Ecclesiae Metropolitanae Strigoniensis). Latin Manuscripts	77
	Same. Kaufmann Collection of Hebrew MSS.	61
4.	Ithaca, New York. Corning Museum of Glass	1
5.	Ivrea, Italy. Biblioteca Capitolare	1
6.	Karlsruhe, West Germany. Badische Landesbibliothek	1
7.	Kórnik, Poland. Bibliotheka Kórnicka Polskiej Akademii Nauk	1
8.	Leiden, Holland. Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit	2
9.	Leningrad (St. Petersburg), U.S.S.R. Publichnaja Biblioteka im. M. E. Saltykova-Shchedrina (the former Imperial Library, often wrongly referred to as Hermitage Library).	1
10.	London, England. British Museum	1
11.	Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Jean Smelker (private collection)	1
12.	Modena, Italy. Biblioteca Estense	1
13.	München (Munich), West Germany. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek	2
14.	Münster, West Germany. Staatsarchiv	1
15.	New York, New York. Columbia University Library	4
16.	New York, New York. Jewish Theological Seminary. Benaim Collection	109
17.	New York, New York. Pierpont Morgan Library	2
18.	Paris, France. Abbaye de Sainte-Marie	1
19.	Paris, France. Bibliothèque Nationale	14
20.	Princeton, New Jersey. Princeton University. The Art Museum	1
21.	Princeton, New Jersey. Princeton University. Library	2
22.	Saint Paul, Minnesota. Miss Alice Evenson (private collection)	1
23.	Saint Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Frank Kacmarcik (private collection)	1
24.	Saint Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Elly Kane (private collection)	12
25.	La Crescent, Minnesota. Mr. Joseph Thicke (private collection)	2
26.	Subiaco, Italy. Biblioteca dell'Abbazia	307
27.	Vaticano, Città del. Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana	1
28.	Venezia (Venice), Italy. Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana	1
		640 mss.

	PAPYRI	
1.	Graz. Universitätsbibliothek	43 fragments
2.	Wien. Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek	ca.100,000 fragments

The figures are not yet available.

The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Graz. Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv.

The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Graz. Universitätsbibliothek.

The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Graz. Zentralbibliothek der Wiener Franziskanerprovinz.

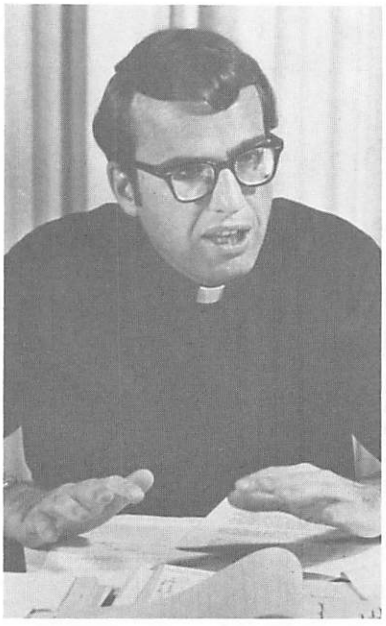
The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Innsbruck, Universitätsbibliothek.

The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Linz. Bundesstaatliche Studienbibliothek.

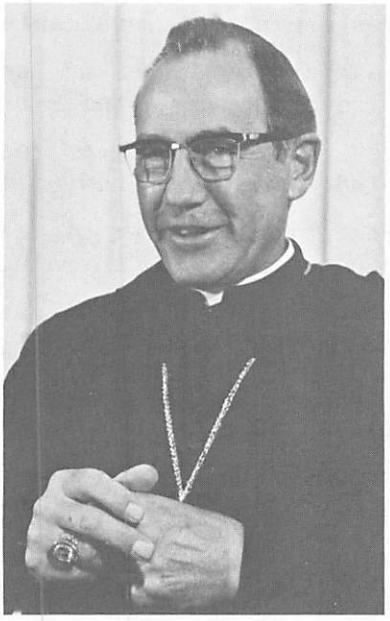
The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Klagenfurt. Kärntner Landesarchiv.

The figures for the number of reels, black and white exposures and color exposures are included in Wien. Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek.

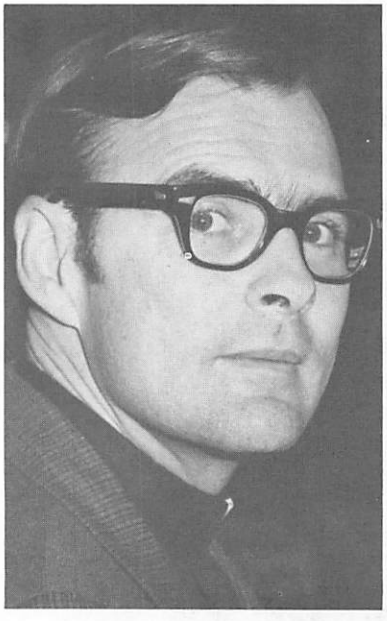
Mrs. Marianne Hansen, Secretary and
Dr. Plante examine a microfilmed codex.



The Very Reverend
Michael Blecker, O.S.B., Ph.D.
President, St. John's University.



The Right Reverend
John Eidenschink, O.S.B., J.C.D.
Abbot, Saint John's Abbey
Chancellor, St. John's Universit



The Reverend Urban Steiner, O.S.B.,
Director of Photographic operations
for the manuscript microfilming
project since October, 1971.

Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director,
Monastic Manuscript Microfilm
Library and Research Professor
of Classics, St. John's Universi

II. The Collegeville Facility

The work of MMML only begins when the filming of manuscripts in European libraries is completed. The project's purpose is not merely to collect these documents on film for antiquarian and protective purposes, but to make them known to students and scholars for research. The offices of the Library at Collegeville, therefore, offer a variety of services available to those wishing to use the collection.

1. Cataloguing.

As the foregoing list of collections filmed by MMML has shown, many of the Austrian manuscripts have been treated in either unpublished or outdated catalogues, and some have never been catalogued at all. To increase the accessibility and usefulness of such manuscripts, MMML began its analytical cataloguing of them soon after its foundation. Each work in a manuscript is catalogued by author (if known), title, and subject(s). These catalogue entries are then incorporated into the alphabetical MMML card catalogue, which now contains information on all the works contained in nearly 2,500 individual codices -- filmed manuscripts of 20 of the 73 collections listed in part one of this report. Work is progressing on the cataloguing at the present time.

The MMML card catalogue is available for inspection and use by scholars visiting the facility. Information from it can also be supplied in response to inquiry (see below under Research Services).

2. Listing of Incipits or Initia.

To assist in its own cataloguing operations, MMML is continuing to compile an alphabetical file of incipits or initia, drawn from printed and unpublished sources and interfiled for easy access. Though the Latin section is by far the largest, separate files have also been established for Bohemian, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Irish and Spanish entries. This listing, which now contains well over 350,000 entries, continues to grow as new sources of incipits are added; in some cases, lists of initia are specially prepared for the file by the MMML staff. Visiting scholars are welcome to use the listing, and information can be derived from it upon request (see below under Research Services)

3. Art Cataloguing.

MMML has also undertaken the analytical cataloguing of the miniatures and illuminations filmed in color for the project. The card catalogue resulting from this activity can be used by visitors, and information of a specific nature can be extracted from it in response to inquiry (see below under Research Services).

4. The Checklist.

The first fascicle of a numerical checklist, or concordance of codex numbers of individual libraries and MMML project numbers, is available; it covers sixteen of the Austrian collections. (For ordering information, see below Publications)

The second fascicle, completing the Austrian collections, is in preparation and orders for it are now being accepted (see below under Publications).

5. Facilities for Visiting Scholars.

MMML encourages and welcomes personal visits for the studying of its filmed manuscripts and related materials. Readers are available for visitors, and there is no registration charge. Those wishing to use the facilities for any substantial length of time, however, are encouraged to inform MMML. Those wishing accommodations on campus during their visit should contact the Reverend Guestmaster, St. John's Abbey and University, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321. Accommodations, when available, are modestly priced.

6. Reproduction of Filmed Codices.

Microfilms of codices available at MMML cannot be made without explicit written permission of the original owner of the document in each instance. For persons wishing to obtain such copies, MMML will negotiate this permission for a standard charge of $5.00 per library with which negotiations must be held. Once permission is received, MMML will forward the order to University Microfilms Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, which will make the copy and send it directly to the person ordering it with its invoice.

For less than 20 folia (40 pages) of a given manuscript MMML can provide photostatic printouts without prior permission from the original owner. The charge is $.25 per exposure ($5.00 minimum charge), plus postage, handling, and a $2.00 service fee.

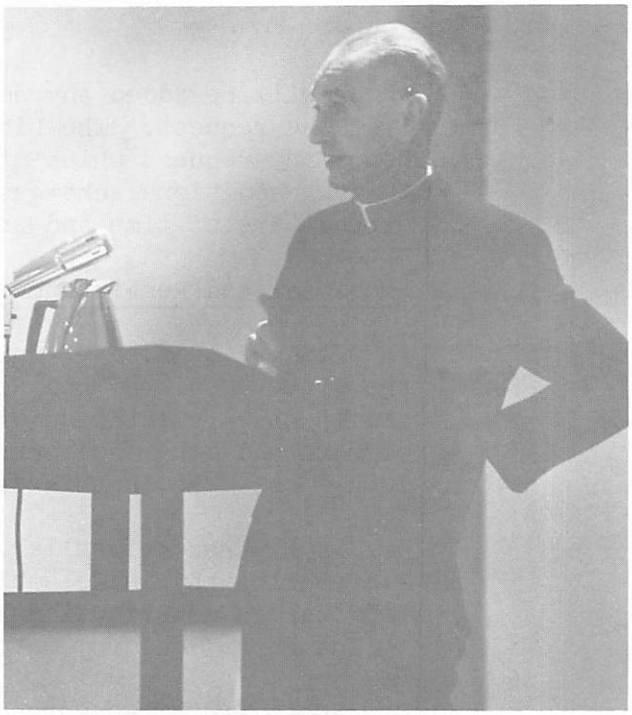
Those using MMML films or printouts, either in person or not, are reminded that the copies provided them are not to be reproduced without permission, and that copies of any publication resulting from their study are to be forwarded gratis to MMML and to the library originally owning the manuscript.

7. Research Services.

MMML is willing to undertake research concerning elements of its collection in response to request. It can, for example, provide photostatic copies of portions of its card catalogue to interested parties, or report information from unpublished or out-of-print manuscript catalogues in the collection.

A standard $5.00 fee will be charged for any such research, to

George B. Fowler, Professor
eritus of History at the University
Pittsburgh, chats with Dr. Plante
the latter's office. Professor
wler delivered the fourth annual
cture in the series "Medieval and
naissance Studies" - November 1971.



The Reverend Dr. Rudolph Arbesmann, O.S.A., Professor Emeritus of Classical Philology at Fordham University, delivered the third annual lecture in the series "Medieval and Renaissance Studies" - November, 1971.

Dr. Sesto Prete, Professor of Classics at the University of Kansas, delivered the second in the MMML series of annual lectures, November, 1969. He is pictured here at a dinner with Mrs. Sylvester Theisen, Dr. Sylvester Theisen and Dr. Plante

which will be added any costs for photostatic copies resulting from the request. The Library reserves the right to refuse to honor any request which might be impossible for its staff, and to make additional charges if the request entails a considerable expenditure of time and energy.

8. "Medieval and Renaissance Studies."

In October, 1968, MMML initiated an annual lecture series under the title "Medieval and Renaissance Studies." Its purpose is to aid in the presentation of research accomplished through the use of MMML and other collections of filmed manuscripts. Past and future speakers in this series include:

Dr. Paul Oskar Kristeller, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University, New York:
"Monastic Contributions to Renaissance Thought and Learning" (Inaugural lecture, October, 1968).

Dr. Sesto Prete, Research Scholar in the Vatican Library, and Professor of Classics in the Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence:
"Textual Criticism and Manuscripts in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods" (Second lecture, November, 1969).

The Reverend Dr. Rudolph Arbesmann, O.S.A., Professor Emeritus of Classics in Fordham University, New York:
"The Regula Beati Augustini and its Manuscript Tradition" (Third lecture, December, 1970).

Dr. George B. Fowler, Professor Emeritus of History in the University of Pittsburgh and Visiting Professor of History in the University of Arizona, Tucson:
"A Medieval Thinker Confronts Modern Perplexities: Engelbert Abbot of Admont, c.1250-1331" (Fourth lecture, November, 1971).

Dr. Kurt Weitzmann, Professor of Archaeology in Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
"Illustrated Manuscripts at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai" (Fifth lecture, October, 1972).

Dr. Stephan Kuttner, Director, Institute of Medieval Canon Law at the University of California, Berkeley.
(Topic to be arranged, Sixth lecture, Spring, 1974).

III. Future Plans

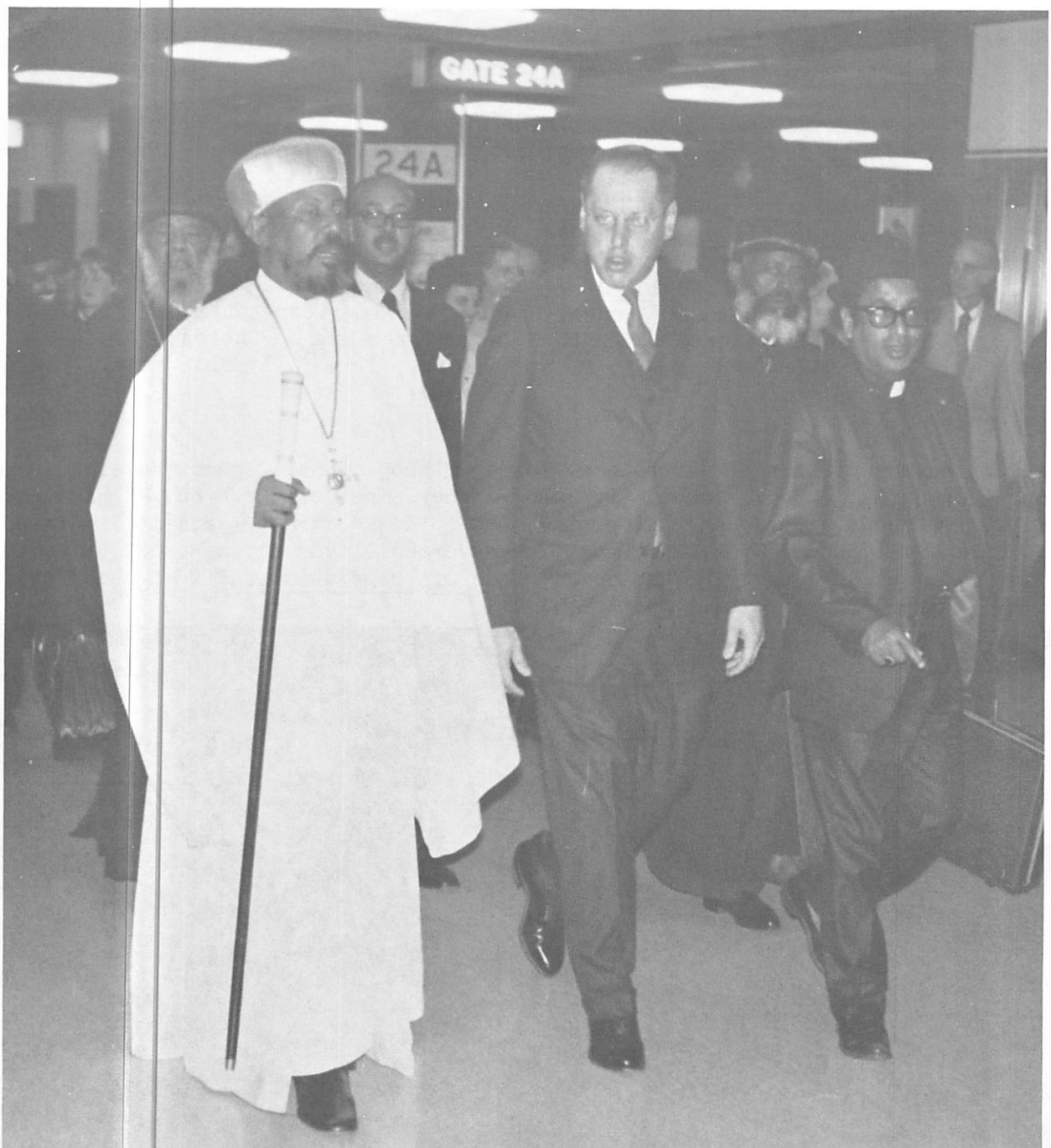
Following completion of the Austrian phase of operations, the MMML photographic team, now directed by Rev. Urban Steiner, O.S.B., has moved to Spain, where filming began at the Benedictine Abbey of Montserrat.

MMML is also cooperating with the recently-formed Ethiopian Manuscript

Microfilm Library in Addis Ababa to film Abyssinian materials. These films will be deposited at MMML as well as at EMML.

In the summer of 1973, a second MMML photographic team began filming at the Cathedral Museum in Mdina, Malta. Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., Director Emeritus of MMML's European photographic operations, stepped out of retirement to set up the Maltese filming program.

It is hoped that future operations can be undertaken in Holland, and that additional films can be obtained from various collections throughout Europe.



His Holiness, Abuna Theophilos, Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, with his entourage, arrive at the St.Paul-Minneapolis International Airport to begin an official visit to the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library and Saint John's Abbey and University, May, 1973.

IV. Publications

The following titles are or soon will be available from MMML. They may be ordered using the coupon enclosed.

Checklist of Manuscripts Microfilmed for the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, Saint John's University Collegeville, Minnesota, 1967-

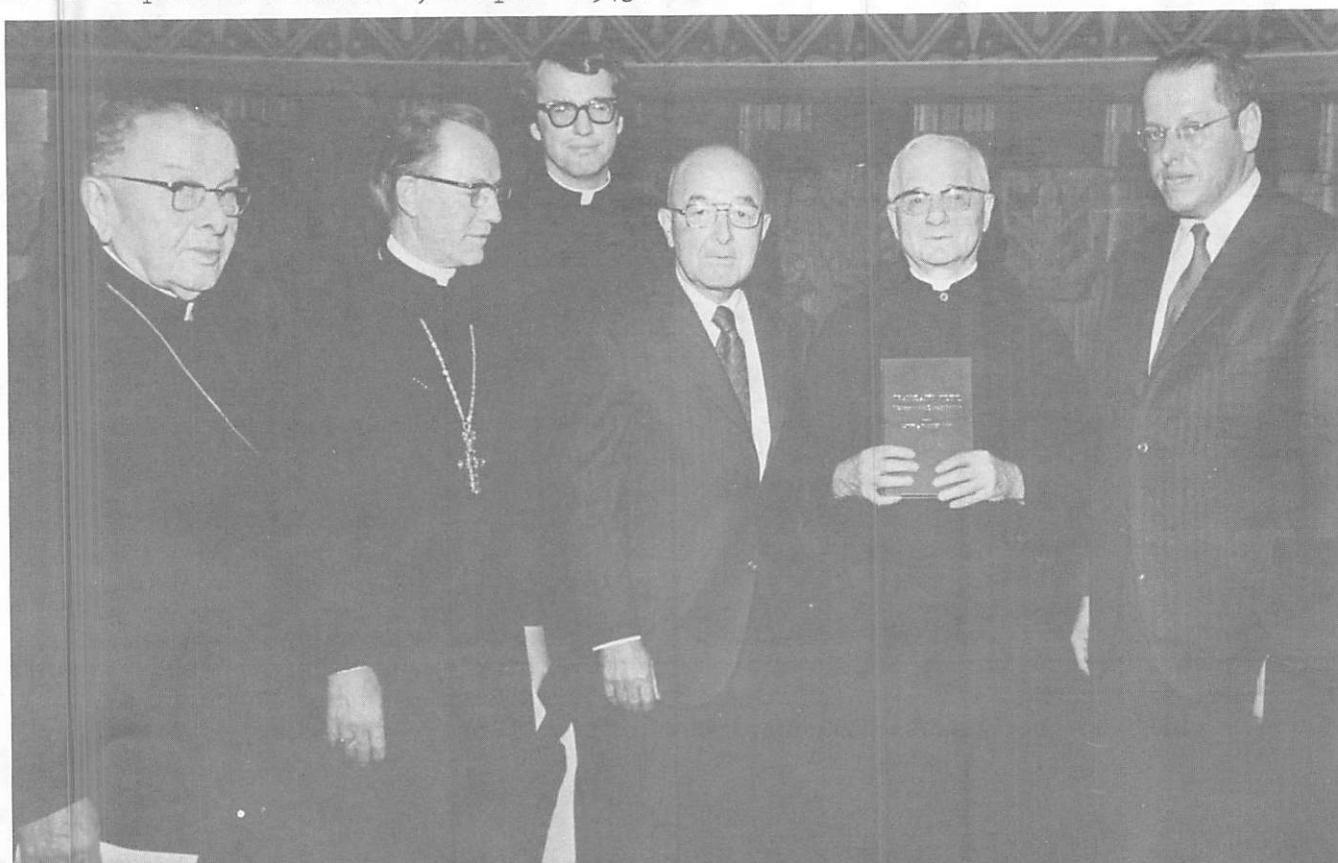
Volume I, Part 1 (16 Austrian collections)	$1.00
Volume I, Part 2 (57 Austrian collections)	est. $5.00

The Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library: Its Purpose and Progress, 1970. $1.00

Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library Progress Reports I-VI (photostatic copies) each $1.50

Translatio Studii: Manuscript and Library Studies honoring Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., edited by Julian G. Plante (Collegeville, St. John's University Press, 1973). A collection of fifteen scholarly studies by Austrian, German, French, Spanish and American contributors, presented to Father Kapsner for his seventieth birthday. 288 pages, with 23 plates, 8 in full color. $17.50

The Most Reverend Peter W. Bartholome, Former Bishop of St. Cloud, The Right Reveren John Eidenschink, O.S.B., Abbot, St. John's Abbey, The Very Reverend Michael Blecker O.S.B., President, St. John's University, Dr. A. A. Heckman, President, Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation, St. Paul, The Reverend Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B. and Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director of MMML and editor of Translatio Studii at the presentati of the Kapsner Festschrift, 1 April 1973.



Sesto Prete, Observations on the History of Textual Criticism in the Medieval and Renaissance Periods (Collegeville: St. John's University Press, 1970). 27 pages $1.50

Rudolph Arbesmann, The Regula Beati Augustini and its Manuscript Tradition. not yet published

George B. Fowler, "A Medieval Thinker Confronts Modern Perplexities: Engelbert, Abbot of Admont, O.S.B. (c.1250-1331)," Offprint from The American Benedictine Review 23.2 (June 1972) 226-248. $1.00

Kurt Weitzmann, Illustrated Manuscripts at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai (Collegeville: St. John's University Press, 1973). 34 pages with 46 plates $2.00

We are also happy to announce the availability of two further publications involving personnel of the Library:

Julian G. Plante, Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of Stift Reichersberg, Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, Bibliographies, Colloques, Travaux préparatoires (Paris 1973). 88 pages [Orders should be directed to:

Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
15, quai Anatole-France
75700 Paris, France]

Klaus Arnold (ed.), Johannes Trithemius: In Praise of Scribes (De Laude scriptorum), translated by Roland Behrendt, O.S.B. (Lawrence, Kansas: Coronado Press, 1973). [Orders should be directed to:

Coronado Press
Box 3232
Lawrence, Kansas 66044]

Copies of unpublished and out-of-print catalogues of Austrian collections filmed by MMML are now available through University Microfilms, Inc. Details on those available, their prices and contents are found in Catalogs of Manuscripts in Austrian Monasteries (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Xerox University Microfilms, 1972). A copy of this brochure may be obtained from: Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, to which orders also should be directed.

Mr. Eugene B. Power, Founder and chairman emeritus of the board of University Microfilms and Father Kapsner in Vienna, April, 1965.

V. Funding

MMML is a self-sufficient operation dependent upon the generosity of corporate and individual donors. We wish to express our sincere thanks to the following organizations and individuals who have made possible the continuation of our work:

R. P. Agustin Altisent
American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia
Mr. Robert Asleson

Mr. James F. Bellman, Jr.

Catholic University of America
Mr. and Mrs. Timothy W. Childs
Church of Annunciation at Mayhew Lake
Cloud Motel, Inc.
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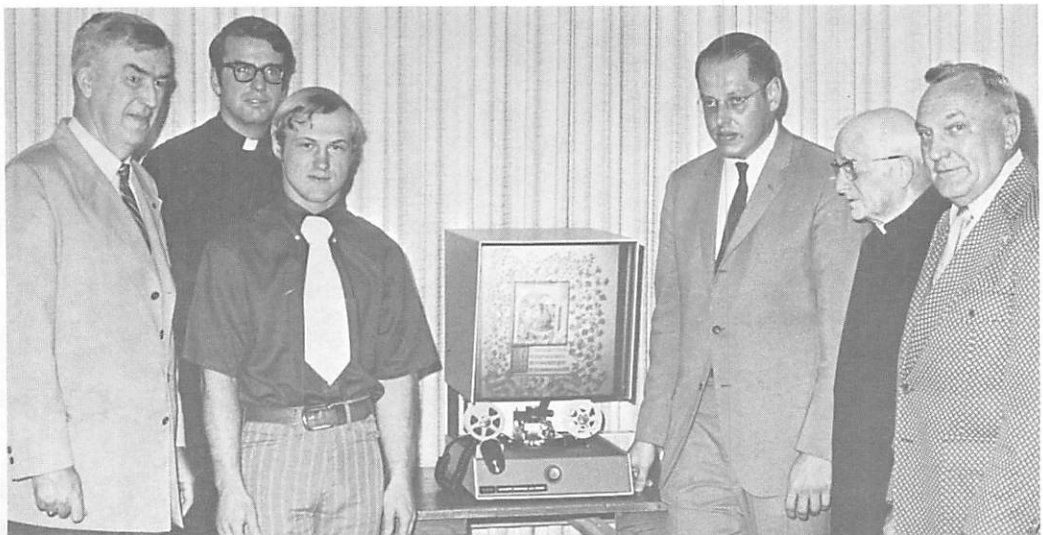
Dr. B. D. Haage
Miss Lucille Hanna
Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Heckman
Dr. William J. Henderson
Rev. Arthur L. Henry

The formal presentation of a check in support of MMML by the Minnesota Knights of Columbus State Charities' Commission, May 18, 1972. Left to right: Mr. Jim Campbell KC Administrative Assistant, Minnesota State Council; The Rev. Michael Blecker, O.S.B President of St. John's; Mr. Stephen Wolff, Grand Knight, St. John's Council no. 5136 Dr. Plante; Father Kapsner and Mr. Stan Stolpa, State Deputy, Knights of Columbus, Minnesota State Council.



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Dr. Marvin Sukov

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Dr. and Mrs. Owen H. Wangensteen
Carl A. Weyerhaeuser Trust

XEROX CORPORATION, EDUCATIONAL FUND

If you wish to join the above in assisting the continuation of the various phases of our project, we will gratefully receive anything you can contribute and assure you of its responsible use. In making contributions, please use the form enclosed with this brochure.

Dr. A. A. Heckman, former President of the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation, Saint Paul and Father Kapsner in Melk, December, 1969.

VI. A Note and a Request

For eight years the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library has prepared and furnished to as many interested parties as possible copies of seven progress reports. It has been our policy to make no charge for copies of these reports so long as they remain current. Increasing costs and expanded services, however, make it impossible for us to continue this policy without limitations. We ask, therefore, that those recipients of this report who wish to remain on the MMML mailing list and receive further MMML publications such as this one gratis please fill in and return the enclosed form to us. Only by reducing our mailing list to those persons truly interested in receiving our reports can we expect to be able to continue sending them at our own expense.

Provision is also made on this form for those wishing to offer a contribution to MMML with their reply.

THE MALTA STUDY CENTER

of the

Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library
Saint John's University
Collegeville, Minnesota 56321
U.S.A.

The Malta Study Center is an integral part of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library on the campus of St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota. Comprised both of microfilm copies of medieval manuscripts and archival documents from Maltese libraries and of a wide range of published works on Malta's history, literature and culture, it both guards against the loss or deterioration of the primary sources it possesses on film and provides an opportunity for thorough and exact research on them.

The Maltese islands have stood at the center of western civilization since before the creation of the Roman Empire. Phoenician, Carthaginian and Roman influences are discernible in Malta's earliest history, and Christianity reached the islands through St. Paul, who was shipwrecked there on a voyage to Rome. In the Middle Ages, Byzantine, Arabic and Norman influences successively dominated, until, in the sixteenth century, the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, forced to leave Rhodes, assumed power. It was under their leadership that in 1565 Malta withstood the great Turkish siege of the island, thereby checking effectively the expansion of Mohammedan power in the western Mediterranean.

Malta's central position in the history of the medieval period, and the various cultural influences absorbed by her inhabitants during the Middle Ages, insure that the manuscripts which have survived there from medieval times are of special historical and literary interest. The manuscript collections of Malta offer to students and scholars a unique opportunity to study the primary documents of an important cultural center of medieval Europe, a center which exhibits the influences not only of various western cultures and nationalities but of those of the east as well. The Maltese manuscripts can show the force of cultural shifts in a way few other sources of medieval Europe do.

The Malta Study Center of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library offers a convenient facility for research on these valuable source materials, together with a continuously increasing collection of secondary sources which facilitates that research.

In view of the significance of this body of material, Dr. J. S. Micallef, Honorary Consul of Malta for the St. Paul-Minneapolis area, in October, 1970, suggested the creation of a Malta Study Center at Collegeville. Negotiations for the microfilming of Maltese manuscripts, conducted by Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, included visits to Malta in October, 1972 and June, 1973. On the first of these he was accompanied by Dr. Micallef and Mr. Francis R. Swietek, his Administrative Assistant. Through the kind permission of His Grace the Most Reverend Michael Gonzi, Archbishop of Malta, and the

Metropolitan Chapter, actual microfilming operations were able to begin in July, 1973 at the Cathedral Museum in Mdina under the direction of Reverend John Azzopardi, Curator of the Museum; Reverend Oliver L. Kapsner, O.S.B., Director Emeritus of MMML Photographic Operations, assisted in setting up the project in Malta.

PATRONS OF THE MALTA STUDY CENTER OF THE MONASTIC MANUSCRIPT MICROFILM LIBRARY

The existence of the Malta Study Center has been made possible by the generous assistance of interested parties whose contributions have permitted the collection of primary sources on film and of needed ancillary research materials. Founding patrons of the Center are:

THE GENERAL SERVICE FOUNDATION
Chicago, Illinois
THE CARL A. WEYERHAEUSER TRUST
Wilmington, Delaware
THE EDWIN W. AND CATHERINE M. DAVIS FOUNDATION
St. Paul, Minnesota

Additional support will be required if the full potential of the Center is to be realized.

Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director
The Malta Study Center
Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library
St. John's University
Collegeville, Minnesota 56321

In the Archives room of the Cathedral Museum, Mdina, Malta, Rev. John Azzopardi, durator of the Museum, Rev. Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., and a seminarian sort documents

Admont. Stiftsbibliothek MS 368 (Vocabularius latinus, saec. 14), fol. 1^{v}: A Miniature painting depicting a secular teaching scene, in which a personification of Grammar offers instruction to students. (MMML Pr. no. 9433).

POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR USE OF THE MICROFILMED MANUSCRIPTS IN MMML

Facilities are available at St. John's University, Collegeville, for scholars to study the microfilmed manuscripts. In addition to convenient working conditions, the general collection of books and supporting apparatus necessary for manuscript research is also reasonably well provided in the areas of classical, medieval and renaissance scholarship. The major corpora, e.g. Minge, PL and PG, the MGH, the CC, the CSEL, the Patrologia Orientalium and others are available for use. The holdings of secondary sources are particularly rich in medieval history, monasticism and liturgy. Manuscript catalogs and paleography titles are very well represented and this part of the collection continues to grow day by day.

One of the conditions for obtaining permission to film the manuscripts in European libraries for deposit in the U.S. and for the use of American researchers was that we would not reproduce films without the explicit written permission of the library owning the original document. Our contract with each library spells this out.

If for some reason a scholar would not be able to come to St. John's for his research and would require a copy of a manuscript, permission to reproduce a copy, whether microfilm or xerox, must be obtained and arranged through MMML. Since each request must be negotiated with the European library on an individual basis and must subsequently, provided permission is granted, be coordinated with University Microfilms, Inc. in this country, a service fee of $5.00 is charged for each library from which copies of manuscripts are desired. St. John's does not have the equipment to reproduce manuscripts in toto. Moreover, a recent communication from University Microfilms, Inc. informs us that they will no longer accept orders to reproduce parts of manuscripts and that any future request must be for the complete manuscript. The actual cost of making the microfilm or other photographic copy is billed separately by that firm.

If, however, scholars wish to obtain only a few folia they can request printouts of up to 20 folia (40 pages) which MMML can provide from its equipment. The charge is $.25 per exposure ($5.00 minimum charge), plus postage, handling, and a $2.00 service fee. It should be noted that in some instances, because of the lens and/or the size of the codex, two and rarely four exposures will be required to obtain a copy of a single folium.

It is requested that a copy of any publication or work resulting from the study of the microfilmed manuscripts in MMML be sent to: 1. Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library; and 2. the library in whose collection the original manuscript is located. Moreover, the author of any publication based on or using any of the microfilms of the Ecclesiastical Archives of the Cathedral Museum, Mdina, Malta, is required to pay to the Cathedral Museum a fee of 10 percent of the selling price of such publication.

All inquiries regarding visits to St. John's and permission for obtaining copies of manuscripts or parts of manuscripts should be directed to Dr. Julian G. Plante, Director and Curator, Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321.

New Publication Available....

PRISCA MUNIMENTA

Studies in Archival and Administrative History.
Edited by Felicity Ranger, Registrar, National Register of Archives

In December 1973 Dr. A.E.J. Hollaender retired after nearly 23 years as Honorary Editor of the Journal of the Society of Archivists, the British twice-yearly professional journal for archivists. To mark his retirement and honour his achievement, the Society of Archivists prepared a volume of some of the best articles on administrative and archival history that have appeared in the now out-of-print early volumes. This collection, under the title of PRISCA MUNIMENTA, was published on 3 December 1973 by University of London Press Limited at £8-50 sterling.

The volume is wide-ranging and scholarly, covering subjects as diverse as Anglo-Saxon diplomatic and nineteenth-century Blue Books, Parliamentary and Court records and local land drainage authority records. There are also contributions on the work of the Record Commissions in England and Scotland, and such little-known subjects as the records of the Master of the Royal Tents and pre-Petrine Russian diplomatic. The authors are all experts on their subjects, and the result is a diverse and scholarly book which will provide lucid and expert succinct introductions to many different classes of records.

Further details can be obtained from University of London Press, St. Paul's House, Warwick Lane, London EC4.

New Publication Available....

JOHANNES TRITHEMIUS: IN PRAISE OF SCRIBES

Edited with Introduction
by Klaus Arnold
Translated by
Roland Behrendt, O.S.B.
(Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library
Saint John's Abbey and University
Collegeville, Minnesota)

Preface by Julian G. Plante, Ph.D., Curator and Director and Research Professor of Classics, of the Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library.

Latin and English on facing pages.

Abbot John Trithemius, O.S.B., 1462-1516, was an outstanding monastic reformer, historian, humanist and prolific writer, a typical representative of the intellectual and cultural trends at the close of the Middle Ages immediately preceding the Reformation. Trithemius' In Praise of Scribes (De laude scriptorum) is of particular interest for the student of Western civilization since the author insists on the continued practice of the art of copying manuscripts by hand, even (shortly) after the invention of printing and so permits enlightening insights into the cultural attitudes of the time when the late Middle Ages turned into what is now known as Humanism.

The Editor, Dr. Klaus Arnold, of the University of Würzburg, Germany, is author of an outstanding monograph on Trithemius, Johannes Trithemius (1462-1516), published in Würzburg in 1971. The present Coronado Press edition of Trithemius is being published (practically) simultaneously in a German-Latin edition in Würzburg.

January, 1974 (appx. 125 pages) SBN 87291--066--0
Hardcover. Illustrated $6.50

Order from: Coronado Press, Box 3232, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

THEOLOGY LIBRARY
CLAREMONT CALIF. A17957